

ROZENFEL'D, E.L.

1) Cleavage of dextran by spleen extracts. B. L. Rosenfeld, A. I. Shubina, and A. A. Kuznetsov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 104, 115-17 (1955). Rts, from bull spleen, are capable of attacking dextran, best at pH 4.8 (acetate buffer) and 4-7 mg./ml. concn. of the substrate. At pH 7 or above no cleavage occurs. The cleavage is slow in the beginning and needs 48 hrs. to become appreciable (17-19%). The reaction can be followed by accumulation of reducing substances in the mixt. G. M. Kosolapoff

MD

Lab. Physiol Chem, AS USSR

RECORDED, E. T.

✓ 8041. Influence of X-irradiation and heat on the combining power of egg albumin with glycogen. I. I. Rosenfeld and E. G. Plishevskaya. *Biofizika*, 1956, 1, 143-149; *Referat. Zn. Mol. Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 20789. — The formation of a complex between egg albumin and muscle glycogen of the rabbit was judged by the appearance of a new max. in the absorption spectrum at 265 m μ . Native egg albumin reacts only feebly with glycogen. Heating in a water bath for 5 min. did not change the absorption spectrum, but denaturation had nevertheless taken place as the protein coagulated spontaneously at pH 4.7. In the presence of glycogen the characteristic absorption max. of egg albumin disappeared, and a new max. at 265 m μ was observed, which indicated the formation of an albumin-glycogen complex. X-irradiation of albumin soln. beginning with doses of 5,000 R, also raised the glycogen-combining power of the albumin. At doses of 45,000 R, the max. at 230 m μ , characteristic of the free protein, disappeared and only the max. at 265 m μ remained. No indication of denaturation of the irradiated protein could be found by other methods. It is concluded, therefore, that spectrometric observation of complex formation between globular proteins and polysaccharides gives the first indication of the early stages of denaturation of the protein. (Russian) T. R. PARSONS

Lab. Physical Chem. and
Inst. Biol Phys., AS USSR, Moscow

Rozenfel'd, K.

✓ Pyridine nucleotides of liver and muscle of rabbits and
their enzymic degradation during alloxan diabetes. E. L.
Rosenfel'd and A. A. Kobzeva. *Problemy Endokrinol.*
Gormonoterap. 2, No. 3, 88-92 (1956). After alloxan treat-
ment the content of oxidized pyridine nucleotides (DPN) of
liver is increased by 30-40%, that in the muscle remains
unaltered. Degradation of DPN by exts. of liver of alloxan
diabetic rabbits is slowed. Muscle exts. of normal or alloxan
DPN

I. A. Stekol.

2

Lab. Physiol. Chem. AS USSR

KOZENFELD, IEL.

✓ 2220. Enzymic degradation of dextrans by spleen extracts.
E. L. Rosenfeld, Biokhimija, 1956, 21, 84-99 (Lab. of Physiol.
Chem., Acad. Sci., Moscow, U.S.S.R.).—A dextran splitting enzyme
was obtained from spleen extracts (dog, bull, rabbit, and rat) by
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ fractionation, optimum pH = 4.8. Phosphate ions
were not involved in the reaction and the activity is unaffected by
 NaCl , NaF , or Mg^{2+} ions. 20–25% hydrolysis is obtained, the
extent varying with different dextran preparations. A "limit
dextrin" is obtained, stable to further enzymic action. (Russian)
A. K. GRZYBOWSKI

Med

Lab. Physiol. Biochem, A5 USSR

ROZENFELD, Y.L.

The hydrolysis of 1:6 bonds of dextran by animal tissue. E. L. Rozenfel'd and I. S. Lukomskaya (Lab. Physiol. Chimi., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 21, 412-16 (1956). The object of this study was to det. what animal organs other than the spleen possess enzymes which can hydrolyze dextrans. Tissues of the liver, kidneys, lungs, brain, and muscles were treated by the (NH₄)SO₄ method of protein fractionation employed previously (C.A. 50, 10148d), and the enzymic activity of the protein fractions studied. The most pronounced dextran hydrolyzing activity was manifested by spleen and liver preps.; somewhat less activity by preps. of kidneys and lungs, and the least by preps. of muscles. No such enzymic activity was detected in the blood. Enzymic preps. obtained from different organs differed from one another in many of their properties; the enzymic activity of spleen, liver, and kidney preps. kept in the cold at pH 4.8 remained stable for a long time. Under similar conditions brain preps. completely lost their enzymic activity in 1-2 days. Spleen preps. almost completely fail to split dextran at pH 7.0; under similar conditions liver preps. retain a notable degree of their enzymic activity. Liver and spleen preps. kept in the cold at pH 7.0 for 1-2 weeks lose their dextran hydrolyzing activity irreversibly. For the detn. of the mechanism of action of the tissue dextran hydrolyzing enzymes a study was made of the end-products of the process by the method of paper chromatography. Glucose was found to be the only product of the dextran hydrolysis. No evidence of the formation of isomaltose or of traces of oligo-saccharides was disclosed. This was confirmed by the results of acid hydrolysis of the products of dextran tissue enzymic hydrolysis. I. S. Levina

Rosenfeld, Y.L.

Mil
J.M.

V. Possibility of existence in the liver of a polysaccharide different from glycogen. B. L. Rosenfeld and I. S. Lakomskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* III, 1088-90 (1956).
Boiling of animal liver homogenate with H_2O_2 5 hr., centrifuging, and allowing the liquid to stand 1-2 days with salivary, gave, after sepn. of proteins with CCl_4CO_2H and dialysis of residual soln., for the removal of cleavage products of glycogen, a water-soluble N-free material upon addn. of EtOH. A similar material was prep'd. by hydrolysis of liver tissue with 10% KOH, then treated as above. The products thus obtained gave intense color with anthrone reagent but failed to give the iodine test. Hydrolysis with 5% HCl or H_2SO_4 cleaved the polysaccharide to glucose in 96-100% yield. In incomplete hydrolysis isomaltose was shown to predominate over maltose. Thus the material contains more 1,6-glucoside bonds than does glycogen. Dextranoglucosidase cleaved both types of bonds (aq. or alk.) but they were very slightly attacked by salivary α -amylase. Thus, rabbit liver contains in addn. to glycogen a total of 4-5% of a new polysaccharide with high content of 1,6-bonds. G.M.K.

Lab. Physical Chem. AS USSR

MALIK-SARKISYAN, S.S.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Effect of dextran on the blood plasma proteins [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.4:730-735 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

(DEXTRAN, effects,

on blood proteins (Rus))

(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of drugs on,
dextran (Rus))

Ye. L. ROZENFEL'D

"On the function of animal organisms"

The Chemistry and Metabolism of Carbohydrates in Animal and Plant Organisms.
Conference in Moscow. January 28 to January 30 1958.

(VAN SSSR, No. 6, '58)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Conference on "Carbohydrate chemistry and metabolism in animal
and plant organisms." Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:394-396 S-0 '58
(MIRA 11:11)

(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

LUKOMSKAYA, I.S., ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

α -1,6-dextran glycosidase of the liver [with summary in English]
Biokhimiia 23 no.2:261-265 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(LIVER, metabolism
 α -1,6-dextranglycosidase, isolation & properties
(Rus))
(TRANSFERASES,
 α -1,6-dextranglycosidase of liver, isolation & properties (Rus))

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Enzymatic study of the structural characteristics of various dextrans
[with summary in English]. Biokhimia 23 no.4:635-638 Jl-Ag '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(DEXTRAN, determination,
enzymatic decomposition in determ. chem. structure
(Rus))

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Polyglycosides obtained after α -amylolysis of liver glycogen
[with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.6:879-886 N-D '58
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(AMYLASE)
(GLYCOGEN)
(GLYCOSIDES)

ROZENFEL'D, YE.L., PLYSHEVSKAYA, Ye.G. (Moskva)

Some results of and procepect for spectroscopic study of protein complexes. Usp.sovr.biol. 46 no.2:130-144 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(PROTEINS--SPECTRA)
(COMPLEX COMPOUNDS)

5(3), 17(3)
AUTHORS:

Rozenfel'd, Ye. L., Poznanskaya, A. A., Rudakova, N. E.

SOV/20-125-4-67/74

TITLE:

A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan (Izuchenie sostava i svoystv zimozana)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 928-930
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The polysaccharide zymosan and the complex it forms with the newly discovered serum protein properdin (Refs 1,2), which plays an important role in natural immunity, are being more and more investigated. The authors examined a zymosan preparation (Nr 1) which is active with regard to the properdin system and which Mrs. R. A. Rutberg obtained from ordinary yeast by her modified method (Ref 5). 2 fractions were obtained from the zymosan, which were conditionally named: a) soluble and b) insoluble. It has been found that the nitrogen content of both fractions is considerably lower than in the original zymosan preparation. Table 1 shows the results of further investigations. As may be seen from it, the soluble fraction of zymosan consists of glucose and mannose, whereas the insoluble is a glucan. It is evident from figure 1 that the soluble fraction consists of 2 fractions, A and B, differing by their

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A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan

electrophoretic motility. The proportion of glucose and mannose in fraction A is 1 : 1.6, in fraction B 1.6 : 1. Therefore the soluble zymosan fraction is composed of 2 glucomannans differing by their structure. In chromatography the insoluble fraction consisting of glucose alone shows after a partly acid hydrolysis (30 mins in 0.5 n HCl) 3 spots in the hydrolysate, 2 of which apparently are due to disaccharides. It is possible that in glucan there are no less than 2 types of glucoside bonds between remains of glucose, or else that fraction constitutes a mixture of 2 glucans differing by the character of bonds. Therefore zymosan is a complicated mixture of polysaccharides differing by their composition and structure, namely a glucan (or glucans), and two different glucomannans. The composition of zymosan is explained by a diagram. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut hematologii i perelivaniya krovi
(Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion)
Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
Card 2/3

SOV/20-125-4-67/74

A Study of the Composition and Properties of Zymosan.

(Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR).

PRESENTED: December 8, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1958

Card 3/3

STEPANENKO, B.N., otv.red.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L., red.; KUZNETSOV, A.A., red.;
SAVVATEYEVA, T.I., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Carbohydrates and their metabolism in animal and plant organisms;
materials of the conference held Jan. 28-30, 1958] Uglevody i ugle-
vodnyi obmen v zhivotnom i rastitel'nom organizmakh; materialy
konferentsii, sostoiavshiesya 28-30 Ianvaria 1958 g. Moskva, 1959.
(MIRA 12:11)
270 p.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii.
2. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(for Stepanenko, Rozenfel'd).

(Carbohydrate metabolism)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; LUKOMSKAYA, I.S.; RUDAKOVA, N.K.; SHUBINA, A.I.

Study of α -1,4 and α -1,6-polyglycosidases in animal tissues.
Biokhimiia 24 no.6:1047-1053 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Academy of Sciences
of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(CARBOHYDRASES metab.)

POZNANSKAYA, A.A.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Composition and properties of different zymosan preparations. Biokhimia
25 no.4:624-629 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, and Institute of
Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of
the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(ZYMOSAN)

ROZENFELD, YE L. (USSR)

"Animal Tissue a-1---4 Exopolyglucosidase."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Studies on the activity of yeast glucans in relation to the
properdin system. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2:158-163 Mr-Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion of the
U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health and Institute of Biological and
Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(GLUCAN)

(PROPERDIN)

(YEAST DRIED)

TSVETKOVA, I.V.; ROZEN'FEL'D, Ye.L.

Splitting of neuraminic acid by homogenates and extracts of rat
seminal glands. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.5:528-531 S-0 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. The Laboratory of Clinical Chemistry of the Institute of Biological
and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(TESTICLE) (NEURAMINIC ACID)

RCZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; KOSTYUKOVSKAYA, O.M.

Fucose and other carbohydrate compounds of various γ' -globulins.
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.6:620-624 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratory of Clinical Chemistry, Institute of Biological
and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the
U.S.S.R.

(GAMMA GLOBULIN)
(FUCOSE)

STEPANENKO, B.N.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; PAVLINOVA, O.A.; LINEVICH, L.I.

First International Colloquium on Carbohydrate Biochemistry in
Gif-sur-Yvette, France. Biokhimia 26 no.3:567-568 My-Je '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(CARBOHYDRATES)

(BIOCHEMISTRY)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; POPOVA, I.A.; SHUBINA, A.I.

Liver α -1,4-exopolyglucosidase (β -amylase). Biokhimiia
26 no.6:1016-1021 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(AMYLASES) (LIVER)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; LUKOMSKAYA, I.S.

Specificity of poly- and oligoglycosidases. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.3:
695-697 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком A.I.Oparinym.
(GLYCOSIDASES)

RCZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; PCPOVA, I.A.

Splitting of glycogen by exopolyglycosidase and endopolyglycosidase
in animal tissues. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.3:733-735 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Cparinym.
(GLYCOGENOLYSIS)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye. L. (Moskva)

Glycoproteins and aminopolysaccharides in blood. Usp. biol.
khim. 4:218-232 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(GLYCOPROTEINS) (POLYSACCHARIDES)
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Some results of and prospects for the study of enzymatic conversions of polysaccharides and the carbohydrate components of glycoproteins in the body. Vest.AMN SSSR 17 no.9838-48 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
(ENZYMES) (POLYSACCHARIDES) (GLYCOPROTEINS)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; PREOBRAZHENSAYA, M.Ye.

Structure of biologically active yeast glucans. Biokhimia 27
no.2:214-218 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and Central Institute of
Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Moscow.
(GLUCAN)

3594
S/025/62/000/004/001/001
D298/D302

27.3.70

AUTHOR: Rozenfel'd, Ye. L., Doctor of Biological Sciences

TYPE: Dextran and its conversions

PERIODICAL: ^{v. 29} Nauka i zhizn', no. 4, 1962, 25

TEXT: The article describes the properties and uses of dextran, with particular reference to its use as a blood substitute. In the Soviet Union, clinical dextran-polyglucin was developed by the Moskovskiy institut hematologii i perelivaniya krovi (Moscow Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion) and is at present widely used in surgical practice. By studying the behavior of dextran labeled with heavy hydrogen, it was found that dextran is broken down in the body by an enzyme called dextraglucosidase. A further merit of dextran as a blood substitute--and one that distinguishes it from other blood substitutes--is that it forms glucose, a very useful and necessary substance in the body. The

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D298/D302

Dextran and...

remnants of glucose in the dextran molecules form branches whose number and length vary from dextran to dextran molecule. The dextranoglucosidase enzyme (viable only in an acid medium and in conjunction with a specific protein fraction) can detach glucose remnants only from these molecules' external branches. In conjunction with chemical methods, the enzyme can be used to study the structure of the various dextrans and has been used to shorten the molecular branches and thereby alter the dextran's properties. This technique may eventually give dextrans with even more valuable therapeutic properties. There are 2 figures.

X

Card 2/2

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; PREOBRAZHENSAYA, M.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Structural characteristics of yeast glucans active in relation
to the properdin system. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:219-221 Ja '62.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i TSentral'nyy institut gematologii
i perelivaniya krovi. Predstavлено akademikom A.I. Oparinym.
(Glucan) (Properdin)

ROZENTAL D. Ya. L.; POPOVA, I. A.

Changes in the activity of liver α - and γ - amylases
following the introduction of adrenaline in rabbits. Vop.
med. khim. 8 no. 5:468-471 S-0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy khimii i biokhimii uglevodnogo
simena Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN
SSSR, Moskva.

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; SAYENKO, A.S.

Cleavage of dextran by α (1,6) dextranglucosidase of the liver in vivo. Biokhimiia 28 no.3:552-557 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratory of Clinical and Carbohydrate Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; VIDERSHAYN, G.Ya.

Utilization of L-rhamnose in animal organs. Vop. med. khim. 9
no.5:531-533 S-0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Deoxyalidohexoses and their metabolism in the organism. Usp.
biol.khim. 5:216-230 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ROZENFEL'D, YeL.; VIDERSHAYN, G.Ya.

L-rhamnosidase of animal tissues. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:
1215-1216 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком A.N.Belozerskim.

SAYENKO, A.S.; LIVSHITS, A.B.; POLUSHINA, T.V.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Break in the 1,3-bonds in dextran by enzymatic preparations
from animal and human liver. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.3:723-724
J1 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком Опариным.

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; LUKOMSKAYA, I.S.; GORODETSKIY, V.K.; ZARUBINA, N.A.;
ZAFETSKIY, M.M.

Saccharose synthesis in man. Vop. med. khim. 10 no. 5:554-556
(MIRA 18:11)
S-0 '64.

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR i
Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Moskva.

TSVETKOVA, I.V.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Neuraminidase in animal tissues. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.6:
633-635 N-D '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy khimii i biokhimii uglevodnogo
obmena Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN
SSSR, Moskva.

VIDERSHAYN, G.Ya.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Synthesis of α -phenyl-L-rhamnopyranoside and its cleavage
in animal tissues. Biokhimia 29 no.4:75-740 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy khimii i biokhimii uglevodnogo
obmena Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN
SSSR, Moskva.

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.I.; POPOVA, I.A.; VINNITSKAYA, A.I.

Acid and neutral γ -amylases of the liver. Dokl. AN SSSR 163
no. 6:1507-1509 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR. Submitted
November 12, 1964.

STEPANENKO, B.N., otv. red.; KOCHETKOV, N.K., red.; KUDRYASHOV, L.I., red.; KUZNETSOV, A.A., red.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.N., red.

[Chemistry and metabolism of carbohydrates; materials]
Khimija i obmen uglevodov; materialy. Moskva, Nauka,
1965. 351 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po probleme "Khimija i obmen uglevodov." 3d, 1963. 2. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (for Kochetkov). 3. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR (for Stepanenko). 4. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR (for Rozenfel'd).

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.S.

Tissue therapy; based on polyclinic data. Sov.med 23 no.1:110-111
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz polikliniki No.56 (glavnnyy vrach P.V. Klement'yev) Frunzen-
skogo raysdravotdela Moskvy.
(TISSUE THERAPY
evaluation (Rus))

PEYZNER, A.B.; LEBEDEV, A.V.; FERMOR, N.A.; ROZENGARDT, Ye.V.; ZHEBROVSKIY,
V.V.; LIVSHITS, Kh.M.; DRINBERG, A.Ya. [deceased]; KOBETSKAYA, V.M.;
USITINOVA, O.N.

Synthesis of styrene-butadiene latexes and the production of
paints derived from them. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:7-12
'61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Paint)

(Butadiene)

ROZENFEL'D, Yu.

New equipment for each machine tool, new methods for every worker.
Mashinostroitel' no.1:15 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

PERLIN, Yu.Ye.; ROZENFEL'D, Yu.B.

Theory of resonance fluorescence of local centers. Uch.
zap. Kish. un. 75:1-11 '64. (MIR 18:10)

ACC NR: AP7005333

SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/003/012/3490/3499

AUTHOR: Perlin, Yu. Ye.; Rozenfel'd, Yu. B.; Tsukerblat, B. S.

ORG: Kishinev State University (Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: On the nature of the optical impurity absorption bands and luminescence of crystals activated with rare-earth ions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3490-3499

TOPIC TAGS: activated crystal, luminescence, absorption band, light absorption, impurity center, Stark effect, phonon interaction, electron interaction

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that the classical theory of the crystalline field, which takes into account the Stark splitting of the levels of the impurity ion by the quenched lattice, is insufficient for the interpretation of the spectra of impurity absorption and luminescence of trivalent ions of rare-earth elements (TR^{3+}) in crystals of the MgF_2 type, the authors employ the theory of impurity light absorption and luminescence in crystals, developed by M. A. Krivoglaz and S. I. Pekar (Trudy, Physics Institute, AN UkrSSR, v. 4, 37, 1953), to explain the influence of electron-phonon interaction on the shape of the impurity absorption or luminescence spectra in the $MgF_2:Ce^{3+}$ spectrum. The concrete examples considered are the $4f \rightarrow 5d$ transitions in the crystals CaS_2 , BeF_2 , and SrF_2 activated with Ce^{3+} . The interaction between the outer electrons of a small-radius local center with optical and acoustical vibrations of the crystal is taken into account in the adiabatic approximation. It is shown that

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ACC NR: AP7005833

the presence of local oscillations can lead, under certain conditions, to a periodic distribution of intensity in the optical spectrum. The parameters of the optical bands are calculated and a level scheme for the Ce³⁺ in the cubic crystalline field is presented. The theoretical calculations are compared with the experimental data of A. A. Kaplyanskiy et al. (Opt. i spektr. v. 14, 664, 1963) and reasons for some discrepancies are indicated. The authors thank S. I. Pekar, A. A. Kaplyanskiy, and B. Z. Malkin for useful discussion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 30 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ROZENFED'D, Yu.Ye.

Organization of scientific and technological information and
propaganda in the "Stankolinija" Plant. Opyt. rab. po tekhn.
inform. i prop...no.3:7-11 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii zavoda "Stankoliniya."

ROZENFEL'D, Yu.Ye.

Work of the section of technical information and invention
in the Moscow Machine Tool and Automated Lines Combine. NTI
no.8:10-13 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. ROZENFEL'D, Z. M., Arch.; GOKHBAUM, A. I., Eng.
2. USSR 600
4. Moving-Picture Theaters - Moscow
7. Ways of increasing the number of motion picture theaters in Moscow, Gor. khoz. Mosk, 23, No. 3, 1949.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

ROZENFEL'D, Z.M., arkitektor, rukovoditel'.

Improve the quality of hospital designing. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 27 no.11:6-7
N '53. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Masterskaya instituta "Mosproyekt." (Hospitals--Construction)

ROZENFEL'D, Z.M., arkitektor

Introduce efficient designing. Gor.khoz.Mosk.29 no.9:7 S '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Masterskaya no.5 Instituta "Mosproyekt"
(Soundproofing)

Shop # 5 "Moscow Planning Dept"

ROZENFEL'D, Z., arkitektor

Apartment house with lateral bearing and lightweight walls. Zhil.
stroi. no.4/5:15-16 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Building, Brick) (Walls)

ROZENFEL'DT, R. P.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences in the
Institute of Archeology

"Ceramics and Ceramic Production of Moscow During the XII-XVII Centuries."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

ROZENFIL'D, I.L.; RUBINSHTEYN, F.I.; ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.

Passivating properties of chromate pigments in lacquer paint ccatings.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:6-16 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Protective coatings) (Pigments)
(Chromate)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8

ROZENFIE'D, V.S., inzh.; KRICHETETS, V.I., inzh.; LUTKOV, B.G., inzh.

Automativ level gage. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.6:20-21 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Level indicators)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8"

NIKOLAYEV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; KATKOV, Pavel Pavlovich;
BOZENFLANTS, M.S., inzh., retserzent; KOCHANOV, M.M.,
nauchn. red.; LISOK, E.I., red.

[Work safety in the building of plastic vessels] Bezopas-
nost' truda v plastmassovom sudestroenii. Leningrad. Su-
dostroenie, 1965. 85 p. (MIRA 18:8)

RozenFLYAND, Ye. A.

RAPOPORT, B.I.; ROZENFLYAND, Ye.A.

Roentgenotherapy of acute poliomyelitis. Pediatrila, Moskva No.1:71
(CIML 21:4)
Jan-Feb 52.

1. Of the Central Psychoneurological and Neurosurgical Hospital of
the Ministry of Ways of Transportation and of the Ukraine Roentgen-
Radiological and Oncological Institute.

ROZENFOL'D, I. L.

Corrosion and Anti-Corrosives

Optical method for determinint the depth of corrosion damage. Trudy Inst.fiz.khim.,
AN SSSR, no. 3, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. ROZENFULLER, V. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Speech
7. Cultivating mathematical speech in pupils. Mat. v shkole no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

1. ROZENFULLER, V. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Speech
7. Cultivating mathematical speech to pupils. Mat. v shkole no. 5, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

PARNAS, Yakov [Yakub-Karl] Oskarovich, akademik [deceased]; DZBANOVSKAYA,
A.Ye. [translator]; ROZENGARD, V.I. [translator]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA,
N.F. [translator]; STEPANENKO, B.N., otv.red.; BRAUNSHTEIN, A.Ye.,
red.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, A.V., red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.; ENGEL'GARDT,
V.A., red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR,
1960. 491 p. (MIRA 13:8)

(BIOCHEMISTRY)

S/184/60/000/004/018/021/XX
A104/A029

AUTHORS: Rozengard, Yu.A.; Abakumovskiy, D.D.; - Graduate Engineers

TITLE: Properties and Use of Magnesium Iron

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 4, pp. 12 - 14

TEXT: The authors state that at present the use of magnesium iron in oil refineries is limited to media with temperatures not exceeding 200°C and a pressure of 16 kg/cm². Installations operating in non-corrosive media up to 450°C are made of 20Л (20L) and 25Л (25L) carbon steels. X5M1 (Kh5M1) X58Л (Kh5VL) and X8ВЛ (Kh8VL) chromium-molybdenum and chromium-tungsten steels are used in corrosive sulfuric media at 550 - 575°C and 1X18H9ТЛ (1Kh18N9TL) steels in the same medium at 600°C. Giproneftemash carried out a number of tests with a view to replacing steel-cast oil installations by highly-resistant magnesium iron parts. Tests proved that σ_b and $\sigma_{0.2}$ of magnesium iron is higher than that of 25L steel. After graphitization tempering cast magnesium iron valves showed the following values at normal temperature: $\delta_s = 11.0 \div 14.0\%$ and $\sigma_b = 49 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. According to Reference 1, 4,000-h tests at 425°C established $\sigma_b = 20.8 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ and $\delta = 22.4\%$ for steel and 22.2 kg/mm^2 and 6.2% for ferritic magnesium iron, respec-

Card 1/3

S/184/60/000/004/018/021/XX

A104/A029

Properties and Use of Magnesium Iron

tively. Long-life tests were carried out on ferrite-perlite class magnesium iron at 400 and 450°C and 40, 35, 30, 25 and 20 kg/mm² stresses. Tested samples showed no signs of destruction at $\sigma_b = 30$ kg/mm² and 400°C after 1,300 h, at $\sigma_b = 25$ kg/mm² and 400°C after 1,700 - 2,000 h, at $\sigma_b = 20$ kg/mm² and 400 - 500°C after 1,050 - 2,100 h. These results satisfy GOST (GOST) requirements in respect of carbon steel equipment. Corrosion-resistance tests were carried out in the Moskovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Moscow Oil Refinery). Samples were placed in the upper rectifier column valve and exposed to gasoline gases, solar oil, hydrogen chloride and hydrogen sulfide for 2,000 h at 370°C and a pressure of 5 atm. Increased corrosion-resistance of ferritic magnesium iron is due to the absence of perlite and decreased inner stress. This type of cast iron showed a higher resistance than all other types as well as 30J (30L) cast steel. Prolonged exposure to corrosive media results in the formation of a porous coating on steel and cast iron surfaces which accelerates their corrosion. The removal of this coating slows down considerably the corrosion of ferritic magnesium iron and steel and to some extent also the corrosion of perlite magnesium iron. A number of experimental magnesium iron shut-offs with a 100-mm passage diameter and 40 kg/mm² pressure were substituted for carbon steel parts in three not specified oil refineries in 1955 and showed no defects. At the same time the TsKB

Card 2/3

S/184/60/000/004/018/021/XX
A104/A029

Properties and Use of Magnesium Iron

armaturostroyeniya (TsKB of Equipment Design) in cooperation with the Leningrad-skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute) tested the suitability of magnesium iron for steam fittings. Tests showed that cast iron containing spheric graphite is close to cast carbon steel and can be used for steam fittings operating at temperatures of up to 425°C at 40 kg/cm² pressure. There are 2 tables and 2 references: 1 English and 1 Soviet.



Card 3/3

ROZENGARD, Yu.A., inzh.; ABAKUMOVSKIY, D.D., inzh.

Properties and uses of magnesium cast iron. Khim.
mash. no.4;12-14 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Pipe, Cast-iron--Corrosion)

Sov/170-59-3-52/32

AUTHORS: Rozengard, Yu.I. and Poletayev, B.L., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: An Experimental Chamber for Studying Elements of Metallurgical Furnaces (Opytnaya kamera dlya issledovaniya elementov metallurgicheskikh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, p 287 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An experimental chamber for the investigation of recuperators, burners and thermotechnical processes taking place in furnaces was constructed in 1957 at the Dzerzhinskiy Works. During 1957-1958, investigations of the operation of a slit recuperator designed at the works under conditions of direct and counter-current flow conditions and experiments on non-oxidising heating of metal were carried out. At present, testing of tube radiation recuperators designed by the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute, Dzerzhinskiy Works and Ukrugiprome is being carried out. It is planned to test some new designs of burners for soaking pits.

Card 1/2

ROZENGART, C. I. (Leningrad)

Active sites of cholinesterase. Usp. biol. khim. 4:42-60 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(CHOLINESTERASE)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

8
4

Dispersiometric methods for determination of aromatic hydrocarbons in mixtures with hydrocarbons of other classes. Analysis of mixtures containing no unsaturated compounds. B. A. Kabanikhin, M. I. Rostovskii, O. D. Sterliakov, and G. A. Tarasova (Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow). Zhur. Anal. Khim. 8, 245-26 (1953).—The formulas suggested for analysis of hydrocarbon mixts. contg. paraffinic or naphthenic and aromatic compds. by detg. the light dispersion of such mixts. (cf. C.A. 34, 541; 41, 2600) were shown to be unsuitable because of deviation from additivity of dispersion which these formulas assume. A formula proposed subsequently (cf. Mussev, C.A. 43, 7672g) is cumbersome because it requires the detn. of the sp. gr. of the mixts. A new formula is proposed: $\omega_B = \{[(n_F - 1)/(n_F + 2) - (n_D - 1)/(n_D + 2)]/(n_D - 1)\} \cdot 10^4$ where ω_B is relative dispersion and n_F , n_C , and n_D are indexes of refraction for the blue line F and red line C of H and yellow line D of Na, resp. The detns. are carried out in a Pulfrich-refractometer.

M. Hoseh

1-19-54

ROZENGART, M.I.

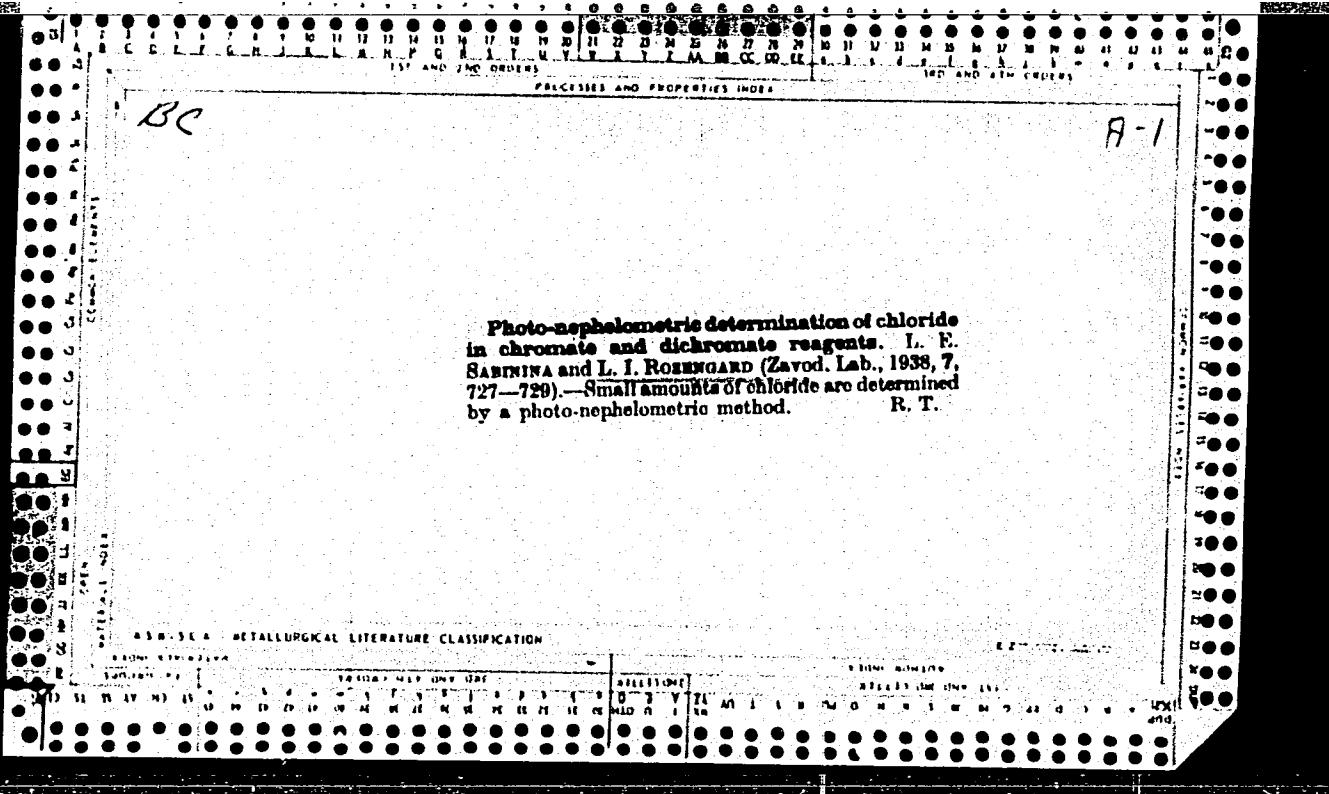
USSR:

✓Additivity of refractive dispersion and comparative evaluation of dispersimetric methods for determination of aromatic hydrocarbons. B. A. Kazanskii, M. I. Rozen-gart, O. D. Sterligov, and G. A. Turusova. *J. Russ. Chem. Soc. S.R. 9, 131-4 (1954)* (Engl. translation). — See *C.A. 48, 09168*. H. L. H.

ROZENGANZ, I.N.
CHERNOVA, L.A.

Remarks on A.A.Kot's, S.A.Konovalov's and I.N.Rozenganz' article
"Productivity of saline sections of boilers with staged evaporation."
Elek.sta. 25 no.10:56 0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Nachal'nik Khimsluzhby Mosenergo.
(Steam boilers) (Kot, A.A.) (Konovalov, S.A.)



Photonephelometric determination of chloride impurities in alkali chromate and dichromate reagents. L. E. Sabinina and L. I. Roxengard. *Zavodskaya Lab.*, 7, 729 (1938).—A photoelectric app. with 1 Se cell, a needle galvanometer sensitive to 10^{-7} amp., and a soln. of 15 g. salt to be tested in 120 ml. H_2O + 30 ml. HNO_3 are used. The galvanometer readings are taken at a definite light intensity of the soln. before and after each of the successive addns. of 2 ml. of 0.1 N $AgNO_3$ and 1 ml. of titrated NaCl soln. The results are calcd. by the formula: percentage of $Cl^- = T(N_1 - N_2)100/(N_1 - N_2)P$, where N_1 , N_2 and N_3 are the 3 successive galvanometer readings, T is the titer of NaCl in Cl^- and P is the wt. of sample. *Chas. Blanche*

Chas. Blanc

CONCERN

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ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

• E 3Dms 83-154

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8"

ROZENGART, M.I.; BULANOVA, T.F.

Problem of the regeneration of alumina-chromia catalysts for
dehydrocyclization. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.2:383-388 F '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

5 (2, 3)

AUTHORS:

Kazanskiy, B. A., Academician,
Rozengart, M. I., Kuznetsova, Z. F.

SOV/20-127-6-23/51

TITLE:

The Effect of Added Elements of the 2nd Group of the Periodic System Upon the Activity of Aluminum-chromium Catalysts in Aromatization

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1228-1230
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper, the authors proved that the elements mentioned in the title (except for Hg which was not tested) favor the aromatization of cyclohexane. This effect increases with the increasing atomic weight from Be to Ba. The said effect was weaker in the dehydrocyclization of n-heptane. Only the alkaline earth metals exhibited it. An addition of Be, Mg, and Zn had practically no effect on the activity of the catalyst; an addition of cadmium even reduced it slightly. The experiments with cyclohexane were carried out twice through 4 hours each; the catalyst was regenerated after each experiment. The temperature was 520°, the volume velocity was 0.35 h^{-1} per volume unit. Table 1 indicates the results obtained. It shows that the yield in aromatic substances on the beryllium-containing sample rose

Card 1/2

The Effect of Added Elements of the 2nd Group of the
Periodic System Upon the Activity of Aluminum-chromium Catalysts in
Aromatization

SQV/20-127-6-23/51

by 5%, with magnesium by 5.5, with calcium by 10, with strontium by 13, and with barium by 17.6%. The results obtained with n-heptane (temperature 530°, volume velocity as above) are shown in table 2. It shows that the effect of all said elements in the dehydrocyclization of n-heptane was much weaker than above. The yields in unsaturated compounds were small in the aromatization of cyclohexane (0.4-2.6%, Table 1). There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskogo of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

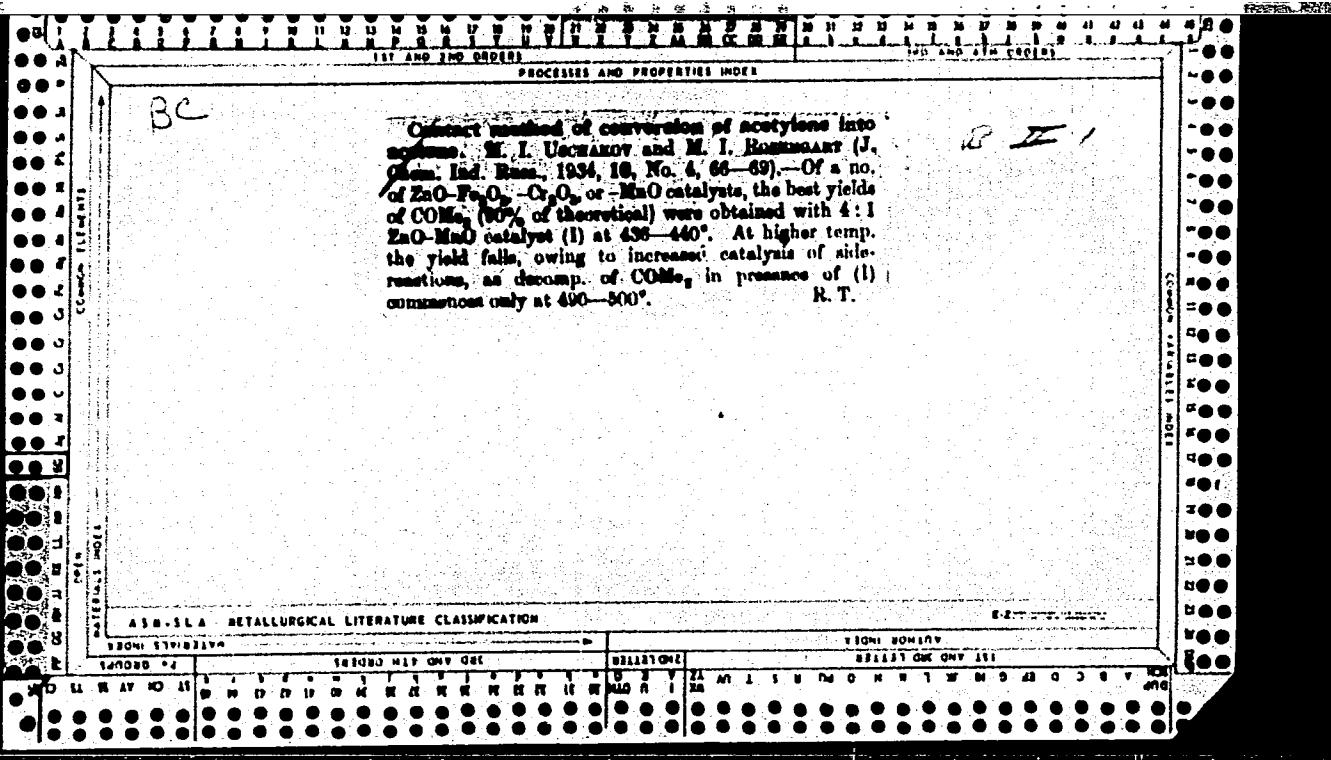
SUBMITTED: June 5, 1959

Card 2/2

13

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The transformation of acetylene into acetone by a contact method, M. I. Ushakov and M. I. Rovengart, Chem. Ind. (Moscow) 1934, No. 17, 1069. The best catalyst is a mixt. of ZnO and MnO in the ratio 4:1, used at 450°. This gives 89% yields of Me₂CO. The presence of Fe₂O₃ in the catalyst causes side reactions. Decomposition of Me₂CO begins at 490-500°. The C₂H₂ and H₂O react to form AcH which is oxidized by H₂O to AcOH, which then forms Me₂CO. H. M. Lester.



ROZENGART, M.I.; MORTIKOV, Ye.S.; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik

Dehydrocyclization of n-heptenes on an alumina-chromia-potassium catalyst. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:911-914 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ROZENGART, M. I.

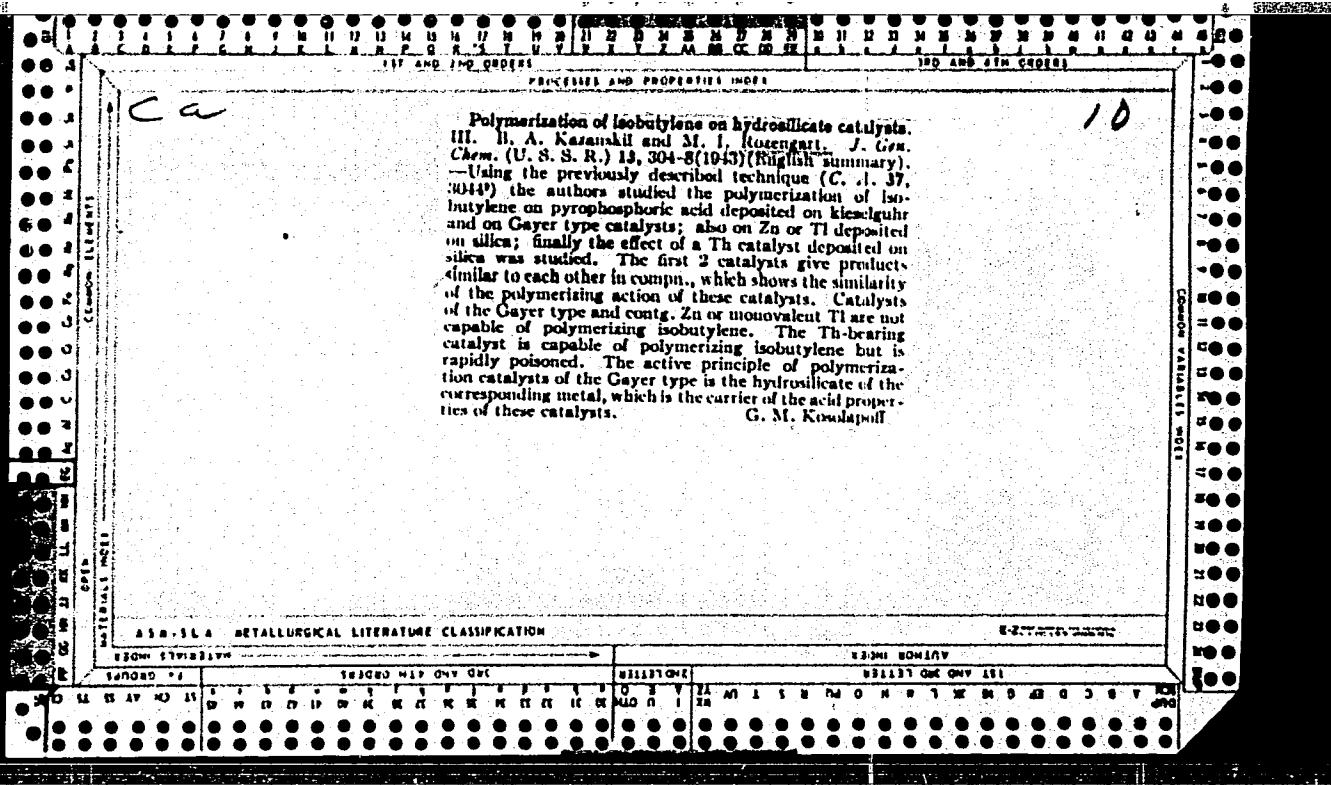
"Polymerization of Isobutylene at Different Temperatures over an Aluminum Silicate Catalyst," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No.1, 1941

Lab. im. Zelinskiy, Inst. Organic Chem., AS USSR

ROZENGART, M. I.

"Polymerization of Butylenes on an Alum^omosilicate Catalyst," Zhur. obshch. khim., 12, Nos. 5-6, 1942

Lab. im. Zelinskiy, Inst. Organic Chem., AS USSR

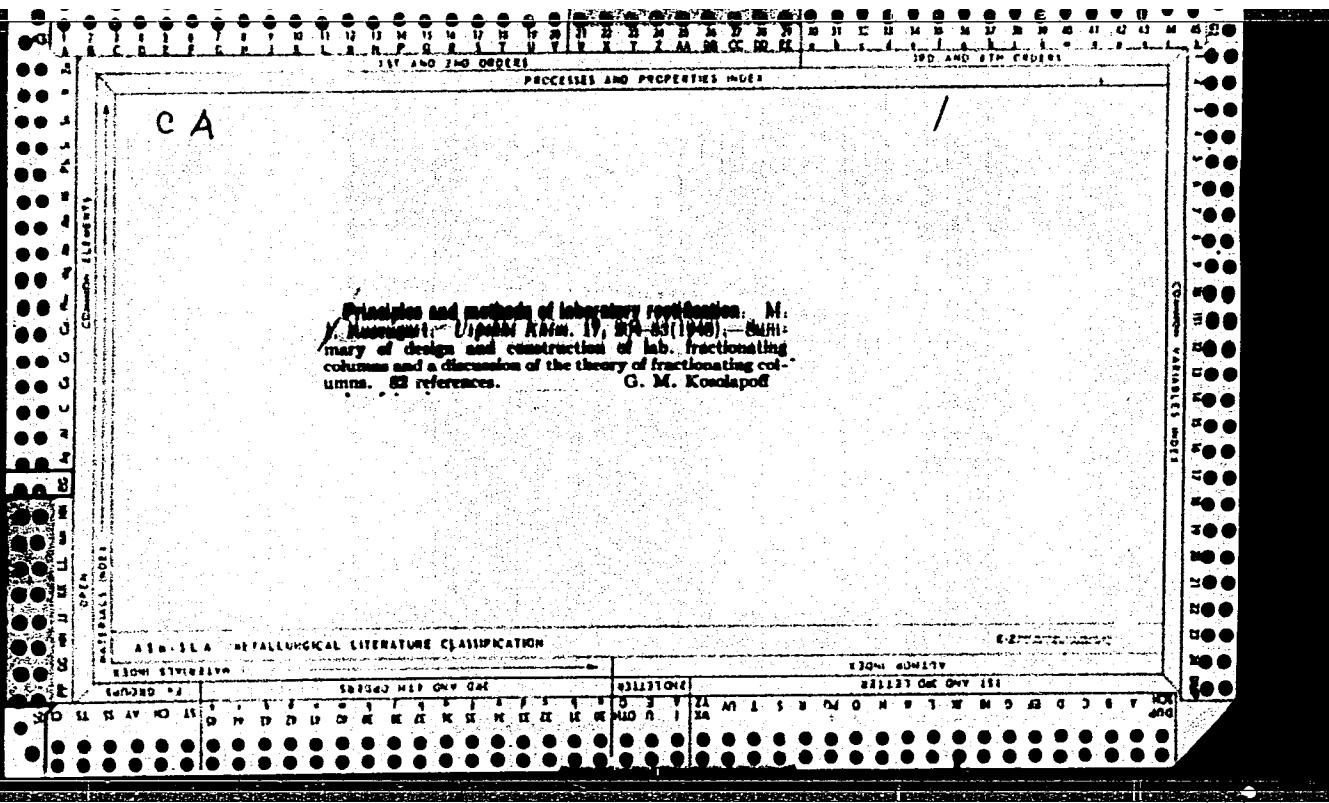


3076. MERCURY SEALING BULB CLOSURES FOR GAS ANALYZERS. Rosengart.
M.I. (Zavodskaya Lab. (Factory Lab.), 1948, vol. 14, 1394-
1396; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 4054). The bulb
consists of two spheres: an outer one having a closed tubulation
at the bottom and the usual opening to the atmosphere, and an
inner one which connects to the rest of the apparatus by a
stopcock and has a downward pointing capillary entering the
tubulus of the outer sphere. The volume of the inner sphere
is equal to the maximum size of typical samples, the volume of
the outer sphere is substantially larger than that of the
inner vessel. Usual Hg fillining is used. These bulbs operate
more smoothly than the conventional types and give less
pressure differentials throughout the apparatus. The Hg
meniscus in the inner bulb cannot be seen in its lowest
position, but with appropriate bulb size no leakage to the
outside is possible.

C.A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8"



CA

Dependence of the rate of a chemical reaction in streaming systems on the length of the reaction zone. M. I. Rosenhart (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 129-36 (1950). — If temp. T and pressure P remain const. in time and along the catalyst column, then the degree α of transformation is given by $PK \tau = A\ln [1/(1-\alpha)] - Bn$; K is the reaction const., τ the time during which 1 vol. of fluid passes through 1 vol. of catalyst, and A and B are consts. depending on T and the adsorption coeff. of the reacting mols. and the reaction products (cf. Frost, *Vestn. Moscow Univ.* 1946, 111). As τ can be varied either by varying the rate v of flow or the length l of the catalyst column, the dependence of α on l at const. v can be calc'd. from expts. on the dependence of α on v at const. l . The equation was confirmed by expts. on dehydrogenation of cyclohexane streaming through a bed of platinum C at 397°, when l was 2.5-7.0 cm. and v was 0.3-1.0, and by analogous expts. on impure $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$. J. J. Bikerman

ROZENGART, M. I.

Journal of Applied Chemistry
June 1954
Fuel and Fuel Products

Dispersiometric methods of determining aromatic hydrocarbons in mixtures with hydrocarbons of other classes. Analysis of mixtures not containing unsaturated compounds. B. A. Kazansky, M. I. Rozengart, O. D. Sterligov, and G. A. Tarasova (*J. anal. Chem. USSR*, 1953, 8, 245-252). Several dispersiometric methods of

determining aromatic hydrocarbons in mixtures with other hydrocarbons are discussed, and a method not requiring determinations of sp. gr. or correction for non-additivity is recommended. The calculation with binary mixtures is made by means of the formula

$$\omega_R = \left[\left(\frac{n_F^2 - 1}{n_F^2 + 2} - \frac{n_C^2 - 1}{n_C^2 + 2} \right) / (n_D - 1) \right] \times 10^3$$

where ω_R is the relative dispersion, and n_F , n_C , and n_D are the refractive indices for the H lines F and C, and the Na line D, respectively.

G. S. Smith.

10/27/54
gsp

Inst.-Org. Chem., AS USSR

ROZENGART, M. I.

Die Technik Der Destillation und Rektifikation Im Laboratorium. Berlin,
Technik, 1954.
175 P. Diags., Tables (Schriftenreihe Des Verlages Technik Band 181)
Translation From The Russian
"Literaturnachweis": P. 169-175.

SO: N/5
668.24
.R8

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8

ROZENGART, M.I.

Additivity of refrational dispersion and comparative evaluation of dispersimetric methods for determination of aromatic hydrocarbons. B. A. Kuzanskij, M. I. Rozengart, O. D. Sterlikov, and G. A. Tarnova. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.*, 9, 116-10(1934).—Further discussion of the merits of the proposed formulas. Cf. Iosse, *C.A.*, 48, 6321c.
M. Hesch

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8"

KON'NOV, N.P., MAKAROVSKII, YA.I., BOEINGART, M.I., KOGAN, V.B.

Chromatographic determination of the selectivity of separation
agents. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.11:2524-2528 N 16.

L. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Submitted December 16, 1963.

ROZENGART, M.I.; MORTIKOV, Ye.S.; KAZANSKIY, R.A., akademik

Dehydrocyclization of n-heptadiene and n-heptatriene on an
alumochromopotassium catalyst. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.3:619-
622 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Submitted October 21,
1965.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8

ROZENGART, M.I.; GITIS, K.M.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Development of an alumina-chrome-potassium catalyst for the
dehydrocyclization of paraffin hydrocarbons. Neftekhimia 4
no. 3:406-412 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445620010-8"

KAZANSKIY, B.A.; DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.; ROZENGART, M.I.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.F.;
LYUTER, A.V.; MITROFANOV, M.G.

Changes in alumina-chromia catalysts during the aromatization of
n-hexane. Kin.i kat. 4 no.5:768-772 S=0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zelinskogo
i Groznyanskoy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

KAZANSKIY, B.A.; DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.; ROZENGART, M.I.; LYUTER, A.V.;
MITROFANOV, M.G.; BRESHCHENKO, Ye.M.; KALITA, L.A.; GOL'DSHTEYN,
Yu.A.; AFANAS'YEV, A.I.; MAKAR'YEV, S.V.; ZAMANOV, V.V.

Dehydrocyclization of normal hexane. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:
254-264 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

VITT, S.V.; BONDAREV, V.B.; POLININ, V.L.; ROZENGART, M.I.

Determination of xylene isomers in complex hydrocarbon mixtures
by capillary gas-liquid chromatography. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.11:2043-2045 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ROZENGART, M.I.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.F.

Effect of additions on the increase in activity of catalysts
for the dehydrocyclization of paraffins. Kin.i kat. 3 no.6:942
N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo
AN SSSR.

(Paraffins) (Aromatization) (Catalysts)

KAZANSKIY, B.A.; DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.; ROZENGART, M.I.; GITIS, K.M.;
LYUTER, A.V.; MITROFANOV, M.G.

Effect of the length of an alumina-chromia-potassium
catalyst layer on the aromatization of n-heptane.
Kin.i kat. 4 no.2:315-318 Mr-Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zelinskogo i
Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Heptane) (Aromatization) (Catalysts)

KAZANSKIY, B.A.; DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.; ROZENGART, M.I.; TYUN'KINA, N.I.;
KUZNETSOVA, I.M.; LYUTER, A.V.; MITROFANOV, M.T.

Aromatization of mixtures of n. hexane with 2-methylpentane,
with 3-methylpentane or methylcyclopentane. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.
khim.nauk no.7:1308-1309 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Aromatization) (Paraffins)